## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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JOB PRINTING encuted with acatness, chapmers, and designess. ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning

Volume XVII..... No. 50.

ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWERY THEATER. Sowery-RAFFARLLE-LA VITAN-BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Brutus-A Early and Gentleman in a Paculiarly Perplexing Per-meanery.

BURTON'S THEATES, Chambers street-School or

NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street-Evil Sve-inter Conjuncy-inter Jonan-Kate Keanner. ARRICAN RUSEUM -- AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, BOWERS--EQUISIBLES

DHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-PRILOWS MINSTRELS, School Husical Hall, No. 444

New York, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1852.

Summary of this Morning's News. The contents of our double sheet, to-day, are, as usual, attractive, from their extent and variety of interesting matter. They present "the very age and body of the times."

Last evening, a meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of hearing an oration read over the memory of James Fenimore Cooper, by Wm. Cullen Bryant, the poet, and also to raise a statue to his name, the first ever erected in this country. The Hon. Daniel Webster presided. The oration was tedious, being partly a review of the writings of Cooper, and partly a biography; and it appears that such was its soporiforous effects, that even the Fresident of the meeting fell asleep. The speeches, however, had more animation, and woke him up. The audience, it appears, was just as fashionable and as large as that which attended Mr. Webster's oration the evening before.

The business in Congress, yesterday, may be summed up in a very few words. In the Sonate, Mr. Hunter reported Mr. Fish's bill for a branch mint in this city, with amendments, which, it is highly probable, will become a law. An impertunt bill, relative to the warehousing of goods. was introduced, the features of which will be found in the report elsewhere. Messis. Gever and Underwood debated the bill giving lands to lows for railroad purposes. The latter gentleman again urged the adoption of his proposition to distribute fifteen millions of acres among seventeen of the States which have contributed to pay for the public lands, but in which no lands lie. Mr. Clarke announced that to day he would call up his nontervention resolutions. The House entered into a discussion on the Missouri callroad land bill. Mr. Bennett, of N. Y, argued strongly in favor of an equal division of the public domain. Kossuth's let. ter of thanks was taken up, but soon dropped. The Magyar does not appear to have quite so many warm friends in the liouse as he did some time ago A debate on the bill explanatory of the bounty act of 1850 wound up the day's proceedings.

Our readers are referred to the telegraphic raports of the proceedings of three State conventions - the whigs of Kentucky, the democrats of Indiana, and the testotallers of Ohio. The Kentucklans carnestly recommend Millard Fillmore for President-heartily approve of the compromise measures, and warmly cologise Henry Clay and John J Crittenden. They are strongly opposed to intervention in the affairs of foreign nations-dislike the policy of giving public lands exclusively to the States in which said lands lie. and desire the Whig National Convention to be held in Louisville. on the 17th June. The Indiana democrats approve of the compromise and intervention, but think that | proposal of Mexico, he would have been swept, it would be impolitic for the government to recommend the interference or non interference of our citizens. The Chio temperanes advocates threaten that unless a law is passed for the suppression of liquor dealing, their legislaters " shall hear the voice of the people."

Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, appears to have made a clean sweep of all the offices in the State. Over two thousand new officers have been appointed.

The letter of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, written for the guidance of the Union party of that State, is published to-day; and our special chapter in the political affairs of the Southern States will further enlighten the general reader on "the politics of the day." This chapter includes the co respondence between the Demogratic Fmpire Clab, of Paltimore, and Gen. Cass, on the occasion of a piece of first rate beef which they presented him. The old General accepts the beef, and goes head foremost for the Union. His stock From Albany we learn that the bill for the re-

Bef of the New York Volunteers is likely to pass the Logislature. A proposition is on foot for cutting a tunnel under the Hudson, at Albany, for the passage of rallread cers, wagons and foot passengers. It is threight that the thing can be accomplished at a less expense than it would cost to build a substantial bridge. A large number of petitions in favor of the experiession of the liquor traffic, and about twice as many against the same, were presented in both houses yesterday. The contested seat from the Sixteenth district of this city occupied the attention of the Assembly. To vards the close of the debate, some sharp words passed between Mike Walsh and Mr. Cushing. Should the question come to a vote, it is whispered that Mr. Smith. the democratic contestant, would be supported Some of the whig members are understood to be strongly opposed to Mr. Snow, in consequence of his uncompromising total abstinance predilections.

We yesterday received letters and papers from St. Domingo, Guntemala, Venezuela and Mexico. Our space this morning will not admit of any translations, but we give the points of the intelligence. We give a letter from our Venezuela correspondent. It appears that Guatemala is tranquit, and, since the late war with San Salvador and Honduras, its government has been engaged in improving the condition of the republic. The official paper of the Dominioan republic, as St. Domingo is now called, confirms the statement of our correspondent, published a week or ten days ago, that the American government had been deceived in relation to a treaty of pence said to have been concluded between Dominics and Hayti. Our ad itional files from Mexico do not indicate that there had been any final action in regard to the Tehnantepee treaty. The Trait d' Union, of the 28th, states that Congress had resolve I to demand of the government some information in reference to that question.

The news received yesterday, at Boston, from the Cape of Good Hope, is three days later than our previous account. There appears to have been no change in the affairs of that colony, in that | las, and against all the other candidates, but time. Heavy rains had flooded the country, which interfered very much with the operations of the British troops.

According to our despatches from Boston, a magnificent country has been discovered in Contral Africa. We have occasionally given accounts of the progress of an expedition, fitted out in lingland, to that section of the world, and now, if the intelligence published in another column be true, a | assist General Case, or bring back many of the best

splendid result has been the reward of its labors. The first of a ceries of lectures on the law of li | Houston. One result, however, is probable, from

bel was delivered, last evening, by James T. Brady, the excitable appearance of things in the dem-Esq , in the court room of the Oyer and Terminer, New City Hall. He defined how far the privileges of the press should be upheld, and condemned the law which punishes the publication of a police office report, whilst it permits the dissemination though the press of suits in higher courts equally injurious to character. He spoke of the elected judges, and the probability of their being involuntarily influenced by political prejudices in favor of the party that raised them to office. The counsel. in the course of his lecture, denounced, in a passing observation, the despotism of Louis Napoleon, in regard to the press.

The beautiful lecture of Dr. Kans (late of the Grinnell expedition in the search for Sir John Franklin), on the wonders of the Arctic regions, and the lecture of Professor Antisell, in this city, on Geology, both of which we publish in this paper, will impart equal pleasure and instruction in their perusal.

The Presidential Agitation. The question of the next Presidency is rapidly becoming the great disturbance of the day. The excitement and turmoil among the politicians of all parties, particularly in the great central me nagerie at Washington, are beginning to develope some of the most amusing and oddest features of human nature. Every public man and statesman of eminence, cats, drinks, moves, travels, smokes, and sleeps, with a view to the nomination or election. Both the old parties are alike agitated; and the same agitation is beginning to exist among the anti slavery politicians of the North and the secessionists and unionists of the South. Frem every appearance, too, it will be one of the hottest contests that ever took place in this country. It will be a close contest, too, for each party is determined to bring out its whole strength, and previous elestions or results will hardly afford any accurate predictions of the future.

The whig party and the whig candidates are very active. Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Gen. Scott are stirring in every direction. The visit of Mr. Webster to this city-his great, learned, heavy, turgid, historical, philosophical speech in Niblo's theatre, before the respectable old gentlemen and old ladies of the Historical Society, is undoubtedly a part of the plan to help along the projected nomination that is to be made of him, as a candidate, next month. His public reception at the City Hall is very likely with a view to the same purpose, and his appearance as Chairman at the great Fennimore cratorical festival of last evening, is part of the same chowder dish. All these movements are intended by his political friends to swell the list of subscribers calling the popular meeting to nominate him, and to increase the numbers attending it. They will, undoubtedly, call forth a considerable meeting on the occasion, but we doubt very much whether it will give him the least chance for a nomination in the "Slaughter-house Convention." Even in this city, as well as through the State, the strongest section of the whig partythe abolition section—is as deeply and as eternally opposed to Mr. Webster as it is to Mr. Fillmore. His appearance here has stirred them up in every direction; and we see that the abolition organs of the Seward section of the whig party-the Times and Tribune-are edging out every other day, with a bitter sneer against Mr. Webster, and preparatory sulogium of Gen. Scott's patriotism, copularity and mighty friendliness for the natur-

alized citizens-Irish, Germans, and all. But this is not all. The story recently told of General Scott, that he rejected millions offered him by the Mexicans to remain in their country and be their ! President, is asserted to be correct, and pointed out as a mark of his purity and wenderful patriotism, when he had the chance to enact the character of Anren Burr. We doubt whether Gen Scott deserves all the exclusive merit that is claimed for him, even on this score. Gen. Worth sas promised prodigiously by the Creoles of Cuba, he would make a descent upon that island. Gon. juitman received similar promises; but all these Penerals-Scott, Worth, and Quitman-had an instinctive conviction that the American people were too intelligent, and understood their rights too well, to telerate with impunity any man, however high, turning traiter to this country, or violating the duties he owed to his native land. If any General at the head of an American army had abandoned his country to embrace the like the dust before the whirlwind, by the n dignation of the intelligent people of this country General Scott, in refusing that proposition, did nothing more than what the simplest private of his army would have done under the same circumstances. Napoleons or Burrs are not indigenous plants in American vegetation.

All these movements of the great men, and the declarations and indications of their organs, only show that the whig party is gradually settling down on the question of the next Presidency; and according to all appearances, General Scott still has the vantage ground, and will have it in their convention.

In the democratic party, even a higher degree of excitement exists in relation to the next Presidency than in that of the whig, probably arising out of the fact that they have a larger number of candidates, and more internal competition among themselves. Of late, this agitation has increased in Washington, and is increasing all over the country. The different factions, with their differen candidates, are getting very warm and very savage towards each other-so much se that we would not be surprised if the nemination of any candidate at Baltimore would almost produce as great a convulsion in the ranks of the democrats as the nomination of Cass did in 1848, when Van Buren and his friends bolted and defeated their own man.

For some time past, there has been a violent con troversy going on in Pennsylvania and other States, between the respective friends of Case and Bucha nan. This controversy has also extended to rome parts of the South and West. At one time, the respective friends of Honston and the other candidates were all at loggerhoads; but the hero of San aciato seems, of late, to have quietly submitted tionself to his fate, and is willing, with a glass of cold water, to take his chances at the Baltimore Convention, whatever they may be. Yet all the candidates-who are legion-are not so placid and so cary in their tempor. One of the most violent estions of the democratic party, in its aspirations for the White House, is that body of a lventurers politicians, jobbers, lobby members, leafers, letter ariters, and patriots, which calls itself " Young America," and which has heisted the name of Judge Douglas as its sole and exclusive candidate. This section has been the most violent of late, and is every day coming out forcer and warmer than ever. They have precured, " by hook or by crook," a number of the floating newspapers, all round the country, not one of which amounts to much in the They have got all the loose materials floating around Congress and Washington, and particularly those which are found at bar rooms, grog shops, and taverns. They have also preceded a little higher in their aspirations, and have got held of the old Democratic Review-an organ established at Washington, transferred to this city, and pubished for some years past as a reverend and lofly organ of the democracy throughout the country. This Review has just come ont, in a most violent manner, in favor of Judge Dougparticularly against General Butler, of Kentucky, whom it represents as one of the greatest nincomposes of a candidate that ever was put forward in this country. What the effect of this terrible ebullition and sudden effervescence may be on the convention, it is difficult to tell. The violent assault on General Butler may help, by reaction, his cause materially, and sink that of Donglas; or it may comperats to a consideration of Buchanan or Sam

cratic ranks, and that is, a complete alienation smong the various factions, so that whatever may be the nomination at Baltimore, it will produce the same effect as the nomination of Case did in 1849; that is, there will be a general bolting from the nemination of the convention, in consequence of the hatreds, satigathies, and anticipations, of the different factions that must be disappointed on that occasion.

Such we believe is the most accurate view that can be given, and the most correct deductions that can be made, from the present position of the whig candidates on the one side, and the democratic candidates on the other, in respect to their no mirations and chances at the next Presidential election. Everything seems to be conspiring in favor of Gen Scott as the whig candidate, backed and supported by the abolition whig interest of New York and the North and consurred in by the journs's of that stamp Webster and Fill more seem not to have the slightest chance, notwithstanding all the little fuss made by the effice holders in support of the one, and the cerned Historical Seciety, or the literary classes, in aid of the other. On the other hand, the violent contentions and personal rivalries among the dozon democratic candidates seem to be gradually producing the same state of internal disorder and alienation which affected that party in 1848, and which, by the bolting that then ensued, produced the election and success of General Taylor. The Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, can only select one candidate for President; that selection will disappoint nearly a dozen, and most of these are men violent, reckless, unprincipled, and determined to be President or nothing They will, therefore, most likely follow the exam ple set them by Van Buren in 1848, and fall back either North or South, on the whig party or the free soilers; and thus again the democrats would be defeated by their internal dissensions and individual ambition. The policy of the friends of Judge Donglas, violent, headstrong and vindic ive as it seems to be in all their organs and journals, and partlealarly in the Democratic Review, points to such a consummation and to such a misfortune, in the strongest shape possible. In fact, the White Douglas of this month, nows prominent candidate of the democratic party, may be, before the termination of the year, moving side by side, and operating to produce the same result which the black Douglas, of Rochester, has been endeavoring to do for many months past-that is to say, the policy of the friends of Judge Douglas seems to be the same as that of the friend of Van Buren in 1848; and the former may land in a similar position to that in which we find the Sage of Lindenwald at the present day.

The chances of General Scott and the whigs seem, therefore, to be improving, in consequence of the dissensions among the radioa', rabid, and rapa-

cious democracy. How lorg will it continue ? THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF TEMPERANCE-THE ANTAGONIST | CECE IN TH | FIELD .- In another part of this day's paper will be found the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the Maine Liquor law, together with a bill founded upon and closely resembling the remarkable progeny of Neal Dow. Simultaneously with these operations at Albany, and the active exertions of the Holy Alliance in New York, and throughout the State, the opposite party are marshalling their forces, and will have a grand rally at Metropoli an Hall, to morrow evening, to 'resist oppression and fanaticism." It will be a mass meeting "in favor of the natural and inalienable rights of the citizen-the rights of property, and the protection of the commercial and manufacturing interests of our city." And by the call the people of New York, irrespective of party, are called to join in this counter demonstration --all "who are opposed to the contemplated move ment to disfranchise the freemen of this State destroy their business, ruin the commercial and manufacturing interests of our city, and drive our trade to other States, by the passage of what is called the Maine Liquer law, or one equally ruinous to commercial and manufacturing freedom."

We call upon all classes of the community, as all are interested to aid us in putting down this fanatical movement, that will not only produce all the wrongs above slinded to, but will surely refard the moral move-ment of temperance itself, and thus increase the very evils it is intended to remedy.

The notice further says :-

The call is signed by an immensely long list of the merchants of this city ; and it appears that these nes are but a small part of the whole number that are attached to it. Already over 30,000 names have gone to Albany remonstrating against the Maine law, or any similar law; and some 20,000 are ready to be sent off-making an array of an army o 60,000 who have taken the field on the opposite side. These names include our most respectable citizens. engaged in all the avocations and professions of life-merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, physicians, lawyers, and those employed in various other pursuits. It is stated, too, that a large number of temperance men have joined the movement against the Maine Liquor law, because they regard it as tyranzical, odious, and unconstitutional, and calculated to damage the cause of temperance. The meeting to-morrow evening will be a formidable demonstration.

Thus the array of a great pitched battle is fairly drawn out, and the conflict will be tremendous between fanaticism, picty, psychology, atheism, place-seeking politicians-the clergy and cold water on one side, with rum and rowdies on the other, and the office holding, wire-pulling politicians, the German, Irish, and American grocers and grog shops, the wine merchants and wholesale liquor establishments, the brewers and their employes, the farmers, and all who are infavor of moderation and constitutional law. It will be a second battle of Waterloo, and will be fought with desperation on both sides. The Nupelson of humbug is to be commander in chief of the boly alliance. We have t yet heard the name of the general on the other side; but probably we shall know something of the matter after the great meeting to-morrow

THE SPIRITUAL KNOCKINGS-EXTRAORDINARY LECTURE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST -We publish, in this day's HERALD, one of the most extraordinary productions that bas ever seen the flubt in the shape of a lecture. It is a parrative given by a Rev. Mr. Scott, at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, of his comection with the rappings, and o the wanderings of bimself and eleven other apostles, from Anburn, in this State, to the State of Chio, and from thence to linginia, where they settled at last in a mountain, at a place called Mountain Cove, where, by the direction of the spirits, they purchased a farm; and on that farm the spirits made the most wonderful revelations to them. The reverend gentleman took up his abode there, till be was urged by the spirits to come back to New York and Brooklyn, from which he originally set out on this mysterious missien. No doubt a wild mountain, though pleasant in summer, is not so very agreeable during such a hard winter as this. The most remarkable thing connected with the delusion is, that the leeturer says these manifestations are but the prejude to the grand drama of the coming of Jesus brist. Dr. Scott says that he would have susposted himself of insanity if, a short time ago, he thought that he would ever stand up and deliver such a locture as that which we publish to-day; and we have no doubt that many of our readers will regard him as stark mad now, though it strikes us there is "method in his madness." He states that there were several clergymen and editors engaged in this business last year, among whom was undoubtedly Horaco Greeley, and, we have heard, Rev. Dr Hawks. It seems that similar lectures are given all over the city, and that the subject is warmly discussed, even in the bar rooms. This is a most ingenious species of amusement.

and no doubt it will draw as well as any otherperhaps better. Knecking will probably turn out, as the excilement advances, to be the most prosperous business in the city; and doctors, like Dr Scott, will abandon their calling, and lawyers will abandon their musty folios and briefs, and coblers will throw away their lasts, and tallors their lap boards and goose, and set themselves up in the new vocation. A new ism and a new sect are established, and there is a great demand for ministers. The field is vast-the harvest is great, but the aborers are comparatively few. The good time, however, is coming, when we shall have expounders, and lecturers, and preachers of the rappings in vast numbers, until competition will make the business cease to pay, and then we shall have another new ism.

QUEER FINANCIAL CASE-WING & HAWKINS, PLIN WHITE, AND PLENTY OF GOLD DUST .- During the last ten days, the newspapers have been full queer fin ancial developements, giving an account a famous sold dust operator, commonly called Plin White, who has vanished with an enormous quantity of the stuff in his breeches pocket, much the consternation of these he has left behind him, and of less to the coterie of financial speculaters in Wall street. We have given the reports of such information in the case as could be obtained at the police office; but the whole of it does not amount to much. At this moment, the entire affair buried mystery, and there is great confusion and bungling somewhere or other. The principal d ficul y is the absence of Plin White himself, who, it is stated, o ried away an immense sum, various y estimated-by some at \$50,000, by some at \$100,000, and by others as high even as \$400,000. Perhaps, by striking a mean between the extremes, we might be near the true amount. There are odd stories circulated about the matter, intended to explain the mystery; but nothing seems to be satisfactory, and the police are as much at fault as anybody else. But every person wants to know where is Plin White, for whom a reward of \$500 has been offered. "Great reward for Plin White!- where is Plin White?" is asked by every man who passes through the street, and echo answers, "Where!"

We have set several of our reporters at work in this business, who probably will be able, as soon as all the snow and frost are completely thawed out, to find Pl n White that ed out also with the winter, with all the gold dust perhaps thawed out of his pocket at the same time.

There is a curiou: mystery about this business. It seems that during the last two or three years a very singular confederacy of Christians and He. brews-all men of honor and mark-has existed in this city, whose turiness it was to jump on board of every newly arrived steamer from the land of gold, catch hold of the Californians just landing with the dust, and purchase it all from them, at such prices as they chose to give, and with such weights as they hought proper to furnish. During the last two years, probably forty millions of gold dust have been purchased by these operators, in this way, and sent to the Mint, and perhaps four millions of dollars or more have been realized in shaving, in short weights, and profits made by the confederacy. At first, these operators, consisting of ten or fifteen persons, were rivals to each other; but as nothing handsome could be made by rivalry and competition, they all combined, each undertaking to do the whole business in turn, while his confederates stood behind the scenes and pocketed their share of the profits. In these operations Plin White was a sort of little Napoleon-he managed them with consummate : kill-brushed up his black whiskers-looked innocent as "a sucking dove," and walked into the Californians most effectually. At the proper time, he disappeared, with a large portion of the money in his pockets, whilst not one of the parties concerned can bring an action in law against him, on account of the equivocal mode of

loing the business among themselves. This is the view given of the mystery-a sort of financial mystery-in certain egious in Wall street, where all the depths of financial philosophy are always sounded and always knows. It is sunposed, therefore, that the police, and the officers of law, and the operators, are all at fault, and that Plin White is still in this city, snugly ensconcedand awaiting the first approach of spring, when he will start with \$200,000 or \$300,000 in his pock et, and make the grand tour of Europe, shake bands with Louis Napoleon, and get absolution from the Pope. We doubt whether the police could catch him, if they offered a rewart of \$5,000, inshall son.

THE TRUUS TREES TREATY AND RAILWAY .-Some of the Washington correspondents state that very important intelligence may soon be expected from Mexico, embracing the confirmation of the famous Tehuantepec treaty, which guarantied the Garay charter to the American company that purchased it from its original projector. It will be recollected that on former occasions,

all our accounts from Mexico indicated that there was very little chance of this treaty being ever sanctioned by the present Mexican government. The whole subject, it seems, has been for some time thrown into a very great state of confusion and doubt mixed up with various conflicting statements and matters, out of which it is very difficult to gather the exact truth or facts of the business. Some time ago we were startled with the intelligence from Washington, of Captain Levy, formerly of the United States paval service, being arrested under an indictment for violating an old law of Congress, that law being forcibly made to apply to the Garay treaty and Tehuantepec grant. It seems that Levy claims also to have a grant for the construction of a railroad across the Tehuantepec line, and that his charter requires nothing but the signature of the President to establish its legality and give value to the instrument. Tals, of course, comes is conflict with the Garay grant, and the whole business is now so confused and mixed up together. that it will require a great deal of research, and much additional intelligence from Mexico, bafore it will be possible to ascertain how either of the grants stands, or if any of them has any chance of being carried out by the Mexican government.

Upon this subject, the Tehnantepes Company have published two very curi us works, under the authority of Major Barnard, of the U. S. Engincers, and Mr. J. J. Williams, also an engineer, giving a full account of the Isthmus of Teheantapec, and illustrated with numerous maps and engravings of the whole line of railroad contemplated by the Garay Company. This work contains much information on the subject. Captain Lavy, in like manner, on his side, also publishes a variety of articles on the same subject, claiming a grant of the same right; but his line of railroad, it appears is very different from that of the Garay recon-naissance. Captain Levy has also presented, or is about to present, to Congress a memorial bringing up this subject to the notice of that body, and giving a full account of his movements in relation to the grant, both in this country and in Mexico, in onposition to the Garay Company, and in defence of himself against the recent indictment and prosecution begun by our government at Washington.

We believe that, one of there days, some further light will be thrown on this mixed and involved subject of conflicting grants, conflicting rights and projected treatics. At present, there is much darkness, doubt and confusion on the whole subject, and on all the grants.

Our last accounts from Mexico were to the 31st of January, but we found nothing in the Mexican journals on the Tehuantepec subject. Private letters received here state, however, as we learn, that the Treaty had been finally rejected by the Mexican Congress and Executive; but we have seen no positive confirmation of the subject, and it remains still in as much doubt as ever.

Money FOR HENRY FISHER .- "A stranger" has sent us five dollars, and "a sailor" one dollar, for Henry Fisher. We now have seven dollars for him. Will be call for it?

THE FIRST NEW YORK ABOLITION NEWSPAPER. -The Journal of Commerce edges out a sort of a depial that it advocated anti-slavery notions on its first establishment. We shall soon settle this point, by republishing, from its columns, strong anti-slavery extracts during the first years of its existence. One correction it has made, viz , that the establishment of the Journal preceded the establishment of the first anti slavery society by sbout a year. This is true; but both were established by the same set of men, of whom the Tappans were the leaders. Both sprung from the same source and the same minds, and were intended to aid and advecate the same anti-slavery prejects.

MOVEMENTS OF G. KINKEL -Gottfried Kinkel, the great German patriot, who for the last two days, has been residing at the Aster House, left the city yesterday morning, for Washington, on board the Baltic. We understand he will pay a flying visit to several cities in the South, where he will endeaver to excite the sympathy and generosity of the warm bearted Southerners for the cause of the German loan. He will then return to New York, take a public farewell of his friends here, and immediately embark for the European continent.

FUNNY N WSPAPER WAR .- The Pick and the Picagune, two flashy weekly journals, are at war, both in their columns and in the police office. The Pick is the new one started by Joe Scoville-the Picayune is the old one, owned by two or three nebedies. The Pick began with a circulation of 25,000 at the first step. This frightened the old boys, and they retaliated by two or three arrests of the Pick man for libel. This is a mean mode of putting down a new rival, and will hardly succeed. Let master Pick keep cool, stick to his text, say nothing of his rivals, make a good paper, amuse all the pretty girls with funny stories, and he is in no danger of damnation.

Marine Affairs. THE DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC FOR WASH.

NGTON -According to arrangement, the noble steamship Baltic started on her pleasure trip to Washington city yesterday. She had been handsomely painted and decorated for the event, and presented, both inside and out. a most magnificent appearance. The company assembled on beard included many notabilities, and the anticipation of having a pleasant cruise was very general, though the prespective pleasure was somewhat modified on the part of a few, by the anticipated derangement of the system produced on most landsmen by the rollokings of Old Neptune. The fact of her intended trip having become pretty generally known, there was a large assembly of persons on the docks to witness her departure. At 10 o'clock, everything being ready, the word was given to let go, and immediately the noble vessel moved gracefully from her berth, amid the shouts of the crowd on the piers, and the firing of her cannon; and in a few minutes more, with the stars and stripes floating at her main, was speeding swiftly down the river. On passing her main, was speeding swiftly down the river. On passing Jersey City, she exchanged salutes with the steamship Caneda, then preparing to start for Liverpool, and also received and returned similar salutes from the Battery and other pieces, as she speed away, accompanied by the ringings of the bells of the various river steamboats, until she faced in the distance. She is expected to reach Washington on Friday morning, where her spissified appearance cannot fall to excite great admiration and curiosity.

Owing to the illness of Capt, Comstock, the Baltic left in obserse of her first officer.

in charge of her first office THE STEAMSHIP CANADA, Capt Harrison, left at noon, yesterday, for Liverpool. She carries thirty two pas-

sengers, the names of whom will be found under the of the Et Eco Del Ozama, and the official Gaceta de Go-bierno, to January 25th. They are both excellent papers

We translate from them the following items:-The Gaceta says-" We were surprised when we read in the message of the President of the United States to Congress, of the settlement of peace between the Dominican republic and that part of the west called the Haytien empire. This false report, communicated to that tien empire. This false report, communicated to that government by an unfaithful person, precisely when Sculcuque was calling under arms a numerous army at Juaza Mendez, in order to invade our territory, is highly alarming, for these falsehoods can affect us in other cenutaies which are friendly to our republic. They wish to divert the attention of other nations from the unrighteous machination against our independence. For that reason, we positively repeat, that till now the powers who wished to settle that question, with the desire of avciding bloodshed in a disastrous war, have not agreed on the affair."

the shair."

Jen. Pedro Santana—better known as the deliverer of a republic—who had been attacked by a severe state, a had arrived in the capital, where he was received hithe greatest enthusiasm by the lababitants.

FROM GUATUMANA -- Our last dates from Guatemala sembly closed its session, after having fulfilled the most important mission which the legislative body has had to transact rince the independence of the republic. During a four months' sersion the constitutional act of the republic was published githe government has been established on a more solid and stable basis, important rules were given to the administrative and conomical order; foundations were made for the good administration of justice; the revenue of the budget for expenses of the administration was decreted. They have prescribed dispositions for the establishment of public credit, and adopted several other important measures which will tend, no doubt, to the increase and prosperity of Guatemala.

The Gazeta publishes the efficial documents relative to The Gaceta publishes the efficial documents relative to the mission of Mr. Duis Glementi, Nuncio of the Pope in Uentral America. There documents comprise: lat—A communication directed by Mr. Clementi to President Carrera in sending a letter from the Pope, Pius IX. 2d—The answer of President Carrera to the Nuncio. 2d—The autographic letter of his Holiness to the President of the Guntemalean republic. 4th—The answer of President Carrera to the severeign Pontiff.

DANIEL WEIGHTH. —All those who have not had the op-portunity of seeing the Hon. Daniel Webster, can call at the As of House, iron one till three localook P. M., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, when he will see any of his friends who will honor him with a visit.

Thurcey, Friday and Saturday, when he will see any of his friends who will honor him with a visit.

Case or Joseph C. Ashrev.—We notice, by the recent reports from the Court of Sessions that in the case of Joseph C. Ashrey, the present District Attorney acquireced in the belief that his previous conviction was likely and unjust, and that additionally, the fact of his baving been used as a winess of the Sate, at recent trials in Kings county, was of itself an inauperable barrier to any further prosecution of the charge. The trial of Mr. Ashley excited considerable attention at the period of its progress, insemuch as obsume tances tended upon by a clique of recondrils who have since respective fruit of their nestrous misteeds. We spould not be supplied that there is matter yet forthcoming which will place the action of same parties, who are not one of inseme are of moral proof in a light far from earliable. The present District Attorney, N. B. Blunt, Eq., is entitled to credit for the many and homorable coarse he has pursued under the circumstances. First justitic rust calium.

Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.
Fon 25 --Francis Durby and others, or Daniel L. Pettin and Donald Mann. --In February, 1849, the detailsn'ts For 25 - Francis Darly and others, or David L Pottle, and Daniel Mann.—In February, 1849, the defendants ordered 5:00 tone ply from, to be shipped by the plain title from Liverpool to the disendants in New York, as the then current market price. By resum steamer, the plaintiffs gave notice that they accepted the order, and afterwards they forwarded the steam to Reptimus Grookes, their agent at New York, for delivery to the defendants. The iron arrived early in May, and was offered to defendants, who refused to receive it, the market in the mentions having greatly faller; and the sales made for security of the defendants showed a loss of \$3,000 and upwards. For defence, it was contended that there was no valid contract of rate wishin the statute of fands, and that as an order to purchize, there had been no proper fallithment of it by plaintiffs. The jury, under the direction of the court, rendered a veryint for the plaintiffs for \$0.000 subject to the epiaton of the court, and other a judgment, either at general or special term dismissing the complaint. It was further ordered, that the cause he heard, in the first instance, at general

Court of Common Pleas.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon Judge Daiy.

Fan. 25.—In the case of Joseph J. Gook, vs. the President, &c., of the New York Floating Dry Dock Company, the juny that morning returned a senied verdict for the plaintift, \$9.600 danages. It was an action for injury done the plaintiff by the alleged negligence of the agents of the descedants. It appeared toot in January, 1551. Mr. Cook was ergaged in re-coppring the steamably Oblo, when some portion of the mackinery gave way, and the plaintiff was thrown down, by which his acrawas distincted, bis leg fractured, and his spine savirely injured, from which he has suffered ever since, and it beyond the hope of heing ever able to carn a living For the defence it was contended that the defendance are not liable; that the plaintiff was not employed by them.

Court Calendar-This Day. Bureauen Court - (Twe branches) - Nos 88, 400 10; 417, 332, 50, 410, 488, 480, 488, 431, 412, 101, 152, 53 405, 457, 458, 461, 403, 465, 467, 469, 400, 471, 472, 473 474, 476, 477, 478, 250, 396, 411, 247, 384, 63, 400, 471 474, 476, 480, 481.

Special Notice to Passengers for Calt-forna.—The steamship BROTHER JONATHAN, 1,500 tons, and the fastest steamship in the world, has deterred her day of silling to fasterday, 26th instant, so as to avoid delay on the Isthmus, as passengers who precure through tickets in the Monumental City will leave Panama on the 16th March. A few through tickets can be precured of the understand only. Passengers are invited to whit the Brother Jonathan, at pier 4. For through tickets, apply to A. B. PRIDZ & OO, 2/5 Cettlants street, now Breadway.

Washington Crossing the Dalaware.

The public are respectfully informed that the Exhibition will positively close on Saturday night.

Don't Forget Prof. Willams' Entertain ment in Meatal Alchemy this evening, at Morropolitan (late Tripler) Hall at no other place of amusement are you so certain of chisicing the full value of your quarter as there. Go one, go all and go early. Eco advertisement.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Scolery of Landen - General Agent's office, 7 Grand alrest, Jersey City, 186 February, 1862. California rinte. Risks taken in partie gride to California, at one per cent extensive per minimum for realecase in Ban Francisco, or two per cent of rice as to travel in Epper California. Medical extensions in attendance California was to three o'clock actions and the California California

Look at this.—A good opportunity is now fared to all who wish a residence on Long island for 35 hilly, for eight willese but where you can rotine after the color of the day, and spend the night currounded by a sheer-ul and harpy family, the from the allocements to vice thich abound in this city. Call on C. WOOD, 208 Broad-

Western and Southern Merchants who are shout to purchase articles of Hoslery for their spring trade, are invited to examine the large and well assorted atock of Hoslery now being opened by RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William street.

Hats.-Wernocks, 275 Broadway, Irving House, have now ready their apring fashion to rontement hate. The grativity approval of the character and style hate than aling from our establishment, as manifested in an extensive and republy increasing popularity, is unmistakable oridence of their ments.

Benta in the Field again .- Banta, being ready for the spring trade, will latroduce to-day, at he well known stand, life Canal atreet, his spring chile of Hate, theretofore distinctioned by their chapmers and soperiority of quality. Gentlemen in want of a really beautiful and chesp list are invited to call and examine.

The Spring Trade Brisk and Lively.—
Kn x's spring style of Hab, to speak dramatically, has
proved a decided hit. Graceful, elegant, becoming, and
chap, it must hear away the palm from all competition, and
cannot tial in being universally acknowleded to be the article of the sessen. If you love comfort, buy one of Knoz's
Hats. If you wish a Has that will outwear a half dozen
common place articles, patronize Knex. If you wish to be
in the fashion, and that at a triffing cost, visit Knoz's sites
room, No. 128 Futton street, and cake your selection from
his superb and unrivelled stock. Knoz's systhe spring trade
is geing to be uncommonly brisk and lively, and we are of
Knex's opinion.

Hatter's Trimmings, Bandings, and Bibdings, of Beebe's, Leary's, and Genin's cylos, with plushes of every description. For sale as the lowest prices, by JAS. W. TUCKER & OD., No. 171 Water street, upstairs.

Spring Clothing at Wholesale .- We beg eave to call the attention of Western and Southern mer-chants visiting our City for apring perchangs, to car about of Spins and Summer Clothing, which was sever so large nor so varied as our manufacture of this season. It embraces every new and less ands extle, manufactured with all the hasts and elegance for which our catabilithments—we shink —so justly colobrated, and our prices abriefly low and uni-form. 23 and 25 John, sorner of Nassau street.

Spring Clothing, Cheap-Docalita and Casimere Pents \$5: 81s, Satin and Cloth Vests, \$1 to; Freek and Dress Coste, \$5: Eusinese Sacks and Freeks, \$250; eigant Overceasts and Cloaks, \$5; corner of Nassan and Bockman streets. Commercial Bank, New Jersey, .- E. Ev-

ans, 70 and 72 Fulton street, redeems notes on this bank as 25 per cent discount, in payment for ready made Ciothing, of all descriptions. Irreproachable Shirts.-The Shirts made

up to order by GREEN. No. 1 Astor House, might safely be placed in competition with any in the world. Even a micro-scope could not delect an imperfection in their is, or a flaw in their workmanship. Patent Congress Boots .-- Manufacturers

Patent Congress Boots, -- Man wfacturers and dealers in my Farent Congress Boots, read the following opionics a and save costs and dameges for pirary. Licer see results of HORACE II. DAY, owner of nil the patents, 23 Certisents street. New York January, 1802. Letal opionics: I have examined the letter patent issued to Deploit By Hyat, heating date the 20th October, 1856, and am et opinion that the use of classic gores made by weaving abrous materials which expand and contract, it combination with Italia Eubbert Springs, it spriided in the manufacture of Gaiter boots, it an infringement upon the patent, on 1851. - I have made a similar examination of the letter of 1851. - I have made a similar examination of the letter patent, above referred to, and concern the "tubing's opinion. Dr. Watts' Electrical Nervous Antidote.

The evidence of its power over consumption is an accordance to lat it is bearingained to see and hear the lamentations of fathers and most by say the have allowed their children to die without giving it to them, after they see its wondrous effects upon others. A work will shortly be passissed, detailing all its marcula, under the title of the deevous Anti-dot Jornal. J.P.V.B., IC.N.Sarus street. 21 per bobile. \$9 per dozen. Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy.-The great

Doctor Hunter's Eye Wash and Pilo Remedy are mirroles. The Lotion will relieve the most excuenting suffering from tiles at once, like magis. If is does not he will nature you the price, \$11 or to these who have bried every other ramedy to no heards, he will give amough to test its varieue. Office, Ro. 3 Division street. No

reign purifier is the most certain remerty for rhumatium, neuralgia, screedla, kings evil, old uteers, &c. Mr. Godings. D. Daris, occrae of Ernedmay, and Fifty-mint screed, andered for years the hoenest tertures from rhenmatism and neuralgia. He was reduced in weight be a little over 100 lbs; he could obtain no refer from medical treatment until advised to try the Life Estream, which, in one week, remayed every pain. He now weight 105 lbs., and it in enjoyment of the most perfect health. Mr. Thomas S. Tilton, No. 2 Allem street, was desperately efficied with errolin and barber's italier years. His face and neck were so discussed with deep uleers and trunking sores that he became leatments so himself and others; after trying every remady which he could hear of, in vale, he was effectable read of the training a Salasa. self and others; after trying every tendey which he coun-hear of, in vale, he was off evenily cared by the Life Calsam in a shore time. Principal depot, 1805 Bewery. To contr perbottle, Cutting Bair and Whiskers skillally

boautifully, and in every case entitled conforming to the shape and aim of the head, as well so the entire appear-ance of the wears, by Hill, the inimitable, corner of Fine and Massau attects. Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator,

to prevent buildness and to restore help that has fall most, or needed thin, and to once sourt or dendroif, or invost he with such a brilliant glars and permanent cost, for sale at 17 Breadway, and all the drug stores in every city and town in America.

Phalon's Spring Style, New Principle in Hely Cuttiegs. Cloud built Bounday for all by the banket full-fibren of the best artists. In a macion-new syntems-new rights. A new train Haft Cutting, relies a ampthias before or arms of in New York, at PHALON 3 Crystal Paince, IJ, Ernadway, corner of Dey types.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the ak er whichers the managed it is applied, without injury we he had or white. It can be washed immediately without sharehild in the color and has no had color. It is applied, to cold, at Phalon e wir and Tourse Harrischery, My cold, at Phalon e wir and Tourse Harrischery, My cold, at Practice injury of game and country by fragility Phalon's Wigs and Toopees-We would

only the astention of persons requiring wigs, to account im-provenent. The same was present a silver metal for the first proming at his last tim. They can be seen at a Min-ton 8 Wig and little are Protony, 197 Broadway, corner of Loy street. 5,000 Wigs and Tonpees, alverys on hard at the Wig Fredery of MEDHURET & HEARD, 27 Kaiden into New York, or National Hebbi, Washington, I. C. They are made of the hear metern hart, and compline all the Israel impresements. Ladies or surveyl mat he great abundance, 27 Keiden lane.

Courand's Liquid Bair Dys is without Respilor or reserve to the very lest ever have to disqually should be on the Grand Respilor to the form of the property of the large should be on the country of the large third agreement of the large Liquid once the large third ways and first Class as it of which we are trondway, and Challender, 88 5. Sed. Philads

Mate Dyn .- Butchelor's cetabratan Liquid Rule Dye in the how we chaseword for scholar to him on Walkers the rowson't it a splint, he was red and and servaling with wrigh this trapite and old standighted Sair Dye wrights as season, who is not seen a replict at ANTIFELORY wile school, No. 4 Wall streat Copy at ANTIFELORY wie school, No. 4 Wall streat Copy

Wigs and Wompers, Secchesor's New

MONNY MARKET.

Warmenay, February 25-6 P. M.

There was more applicity in the stock market to-day and prices were more buoyant. Eric Railroad was in better demand, at a slight advance. Reading Railroad is still working up slowly, not withstanding the high prices previously ruling. Nearly all the fauntes were more firmly held, and speculaters were more apaions to purchase. At the first board, Erie went up 3/ per cent; Read ing. 36: Berlem, 46: Long Island, 36: Canton Company 34; New Haven, 14. At the second board, Erle Railroad advanced % per cent; New Jersey Zine %, Reading Reilroad declined & per cent. Most of the transactions ence the adjournment were in Brie Rullroad; and the improvement has been quite rapid. It looks as though an inflation of the most proningnt fancies was about being realized; but it would not supplied us to see prices all down ngain to morrow. The brokers canot, without outside sid, sustain any expansion long and we see no indications of such support being offered. It is early enough for the brokers to put up prices among themselves; but it is not so easy to get parties cut of the street to take stocks out of the market. It is our impression that a few days will exhaust the present excitement, and that prices will fall back more than they have advanced. Capitalists will not touch stocks of a fancy character at anything like attrent rates, and there is nothing else to sustain the market but the ability of holders to carry. Money, fortunately, continuer easy, and icans are easily negotiated. Securities can be hypothecated, with moderate margine, at any bank in Wall street, which enables the broken to wait more patiently for customers. The first turn in the screws upon the money market will soon wipe out these margins, and create a panic among holders. The month